

ICE CREAM
ICE COLD SOFT DRINKS
TOBACCOES, CANDIES
BLUNDELL'S
Broadway

VOLUME 5

BOWELL U.F.A. TO GIVE ONE MACHINE GUN

Farmers of the District Start
List For This Purpose — E.
B. M. Butler Has List And
Will Take Donations

That the farmers of the Bowell district are anxious and willing to do their share in helping the empire in her present great struggle was brought to the attention of the review today by Mr. J. Slattery, a prosperous farmer of that district and a prominent member of the United Farmers of Alberta, who is in town today on business.

Mr. Slattery informs us that at the meeting of the Bowell-branch of the U. F. A. it was unanimously decided that the association would undertake to raise enough money to provide a field gun and place it at the disposal of the Dominion militia department. It is not their intention to conduct the subscription to the members of the association alone but every person in the district will have an opportunity of assisting so that this generous gift will be from all the people of the Bowell district.

The subscription list is already in circulation but as Redcliff has the same condition financially as is not expected that much progress will be made till after the harvest starts. However, judging from the present promising prospects for one, it is not too early yet harvested in the district, there is no doubt that the required amount will be raised without the slightest difficulty.

E. B. M. Butler, of Bowell, is acting as treasurer of the fund and he will receive subscriptions at any time when convenient. The Review will publish the list of donations from time to time.

The members of the Bowell association are indeed to be congratulated on this excellent move and we wish them every success in their undertaking.

Redcliff Mechanics For Old Country

Among the few mechanics who are being accepted by the British consular office, which is in Melville that were three from Redcliff. They were H. Oswald, J. Brawley and J. Timmons. In a word, these three men will leave for England to assist in the manufacture of war materials. Mr. Oswald and family, and Mrs. Brawley and family will accompany their husbands to Toronto and remain there till after the war.

Says Redcliff Has Best Water System

Commissioners Gave and Held and Engineer Adam, of Lethbridge, who are making a tour of the principal towns and cities to inspect the present water plants with a view of improving their own system, were in Redcliff last Tuesday looking over the plant here. To the review Engineer Adam said Redcliff was exceedingly fortunate in having such an excellent natural drainage system. He thinks it the best he has ever seen and it is his intention to try to work out a similar system for Lethbridge.

W. H. Watson returned last Sunday evening from the Pacific coast where he had been on a trip collecting business with pleasure. He was only away a week. Mr. Watson says business is very quiet on the coast and attributes this very largely to the war. In one town which he visited he says that more than half of the men have gone to the front. The first 200 recruits left in one bunch immediately after the start of the war.

CHARGED WITH SEDITION.
Rev. Alex. Elder, pastor of Grace Presbyterian church, was charged in police court, Calgary, with sedition, the charge arising from the fact that he is said to have preached a sermon to the effect that the pope and Roman Catholic church caused the present war.

REDCLIFF REVIEW

OUR SLOGAN: An Industrial Metropolis of Industrious People Who Pull Together.

REDCLIFF, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

INSIST ON GETTING
PATTERSON'S BREAD
From Your Grocer
OR PHONE 43

NUMBER 51

Day of Intercession At St. Ambrose Church

Worshipmen next is the anniversary of the declaration of war. The bishop of the diocese writes in his paper as follows:

"At the beginning of the war we gave ourselves to prayer, but many have not persevered, at least in public prayer, to the extent they intended when the declaration of war was fresh in their memories. On the anniversary of the declaration of war I ask you to enter again the school of prayer. We need not die, we cannot fight, but we can pray."

On Wednesday next our St. Paul's Cathedral in London and his loyal subjects may well follow his example and make special supplications and prayers and intercessions on that day. I most earnestly ask you to observe the day in a solemn and prayerful spirit, and to join the clergy in their churches in the saying of litany, the celebration of holy communion and the services with the steeple of the National Anthem.

The special services in St. Ambrose church on Wednesday next will be as follows: Holy communion 7:30 a. m., matins, 9:30; noon prayer, 12:10 to 12:30; evening service, 7:30 p. m. The church will be open as usual throughout the day for private prayer.

Will Make 20,000 Portable Houses.

Negotiations have to be concluded within the next few days will probably bring to Brooklyn the most unusual, as well as one of the biggest, of war orders. A contract for the construction of 20,000 portable houses to be used in Belgium and Northern France, is involved, and aggregates many millions of dollars. The British government has figured as the purchasing agent thus far in the transaction.

Germans Sink Another U. S. Vessel

The American steamship Lethbridge from Charleston/July 8, for Belfast with a cargo of fish, was sunk last Monday by a German submarine off the northeast coast of Scotland. All the members of the crew of the Lethbridge were saved. They were brought to Kirkwall in their own boats.

Prohibition Expenses For Redcliff Rising

The following report of the money handled by the "Liquor Act" committee of the mayor and council is interesting. A candidate running on so light a purse would be defeated.

Receipts: Collections, Raily Hills \$1.70; Alderson, \$8.15; Redcliff Union Bible Class, \$6.35; Redcliff meeting, \$1.25; donations, W. Clarkson, \$5.00; J. C. Jordan, \$5.00; D. A. Leth, \$1.50; Rev. G. L. Gordon, \$2.00; R. H. Thornton, \$1.50; total, \$17.75. Expenses: Literature and expression, \$8.80; telephone and advertising, 70 cents; postage, \$5.35; rent of theatre, \$5.00; total, \$33.76. Robert H. Thornton, secretary-treasurer, Alderson.

Fine Sample of Grain In Fairbairn's Window

In W. J. Fairbairn's window there is an exceptionally fine sample of wheat and oats grown on the farm of C. M. Moffat, a few miles west of here. The wheat is five feet eight inches high and the oats nearly four and half feet. Mr. Fairbairn made a trip out here last week and on his return saw one day this week and on his return said he never in all his life saw crops looking better than they are right now in this district. This means something, as Mr. Fairbairn has had a wide experience in grain growing for decades. He has seen wheat and oats in Ontario. The beauty of this crop is that it is all the same. There is not a poor crop in the whole country around here.

One year ago yesterday the war started, and it will be one year ago next Wednesday that Britain declared war.

COUNCIL RECEIVES COMMISSIONER'S REPORT AT LAST MEETING

Robertson Congratulates Last Year's Council on Finding It Is Told
Apology More in Order — Council to Give Soldiers Water Free

The regular meeting of the town council was held in the council chamber last Monday evening. Mayor Holt was in the chair, and the following councillors were present: Ireland, Devitt, Oates, McLachlan and Robertson.

Mayor Holt read a letter from the department of the interior stating that nothing definite regarding the leases in connection with the Brick & Coal Company would be known till the minister returned to Ottawa. Referring this proposition Councillor Robertson wanted to know if the proposed agreement between the town and the above mentioned company would in any way interfere with the town's right to take over the gas franchise. The situation was explained to Mr. Robertson's satisfaction.

A letter was read from Mr. Kelly, of Minneapolis, one of the shareholders in the Ormiston land recently here suggesting that the mayor accompany him to Ottawa to see if arrangements could not be made to secure the land for the town. The mayor was not required. This matter was left with the mayor to deal with as he thought best.

Councillor McLachlan, at the request of the married men who have enlisted, asked the council if some arrangement could be made where by the families of those men could be supplied with water free during the summer months. The council decided that this was being done in other places. He knew the town had no control of the gas but thought the gas company might be induced to at least just charge for the gas used in the homes when below the minimum.

On motion of Councillors Ireland and Oates it was decided to give water free till the end of the year to all homes the heads of which had joined the colors. A committee consisting of the mayor and Councillors Ireland and Oates was appointed to interview the company regarding the gas.

The mayor drew the attention of the council to the growth of weeds this year and the possible danger from prairie fire as a result. He suggested the advisability of having a fire guard ploughed around the town. On motion of the mayor and Councillor Ireland this work was authorized and the engineer instructed to advertise for tenders for the work.

As chairman of the cemetery committee Councillor Robertson reported that nothing definite had been way of securing a cemetery site had yet been decided by the committee. He submitted two proposals, viz: That the town purchase some acreage convenient and have same fenced, or he would allow the town to use his two lots in Lockwood for that purpose. In either case the cemetery would not be permanent. As the law does not permit of a cemetery inside the town limits the latter proposal was not considered. The matter was left in abeyance for the present.

Three letters were read from property owners asking for extensions of time on their taxes. In this connection the town had no alternative, as these matters are governed by the town act. The clerk, however, was in receipt of a letter from the municipal department at Edmonton stating that they could still accept money for taxes now in arrears, although the town limit has expired. As this may only be allowed for a few days we would advise all concerned to attend to this matter as soon as possible.

The finding of the commission appointed to investigate the town's affairs was presented and read to the council. It was as follows:

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER.
In the first place, the report of the opening of the enquiry, I caused to be printed in the Redcliff Review, a notice requesting all parties desirous of giving evidence in connection with the enquiry within the scope of the en-

quiry, or who desired the attendance of any witnesses at such an enquiry to hand in their names and addresses to the published notice. I have referred to the names of some of the witnesses, the commissioner at the beginning of the enquiry. Upon the opening of the enquiry, in spite of the fact that the full report of the enquiry was desired and to give assistance, there was one offered and no names were handed in to me in accordance with the published notice. I have referred to a number of short of papers, however, were handed to me containing a large number of questions to which answers were apparently sought.

For the most part these questions were of a general nature and were readily answered by the Secretary-Treasurer of the town upon his being given an opportunity to look into the matter. Some of the questions were manifestly questions of policy that should be, and were, dealt with by the council. Some of the questions were matters as to which the Council might quite properly exercise its discretion, and some of which this commission according to its scope would have very little to do. Such for instance, was a question as to whether the small police force employed by the town, was too large. Such questions involved matters about which the council might take more or less of opinion might elicit, while others involved matters that would require expert evidence to solve, none of which was within the scope of the enquiry. Again a number of questions involved matters that had already been voted upon by the burgess.

Upon the handing in of the list of questions referred to, I directed the Secretary-Treasurer to look up the questions as they were plainly matters of record in the town books, and directed him to attend in the afternoon with the clerk so as to be able to give evidence. In the afternoon I called the Secretary-Treasurer upon the witness stand and answers that were apparently satisfactory were given to the great bulk of the questions that were contained in the list referred to. Full permission was given to ask this witness any questions, but no evidence that was at all material to the enquiry was brought out.

It appears to me unnecessary to deal at length with any of these questions, as the answers, however I will deal with as it appears to be the only one that requires any comment. I refer to the case that involves the charge that members of the council have been selling goods to the town at a profit. The only instance of members of the council turning over goods to the town, of which there is any evidence at all, was that a typewriter, desk and photograph had been loaned to the Town by the Mayor, Mr. Holt, who afterwards received pay for these articles. Mr. Holt went on the witness stand at his own instance and swore that the articles were turned over at the standard value and without profit to himself. It is possible that it would have been wiser on his part to have avoided any possible chance of any such complication as is involved here, arising, but I cannot find anything improper in his conduct in the present instance and the matter is one that could have been easily explained without any such enquiry as the present.

of enquiry in order to obtain any such information. In fact beyond all doubt a very good deal more could have been obtained from the Department of Municipal Affairs at Edmonton without any great trouble.

In my opinion there was absolutely no necessity of any importance offered by any of the interviewers in regard to the questions submitted to me. Apart from the explanation of Mr. Holt the evidence of the witnesses elicited nothing to suggest the necessity of this investigation and I believe that the absence of those requesting the appointment of the commission was not warranted by any facts that were brought out at the enquiry. If any one was in possession of any such facts they were assuredly not given to me, although the fullest possible opportunity was given for any person to do so.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1915.

A. A. CARPENTER, J. D. C., Commissioner.

A bill for expenses in connection with the enquiry, amounting to \$26.00, was also presented to the council.

Councillor Robertson congratulated the mayor and the members of last year's council on the result of the enquiry and moved that an order be given for the payment of the judge's fees. The motion was seconded by Councillor Devitt.

Councillor Ireland asked if there were any way in which those responsible for getting the commission books made to pay the expenses in connection with it. He did not think it was fair to ask those taxpayers who were opposed to it to bear the cost of the expenses, and when it was turned out the way it did. "So far as the congratulations are concerned," said Mr. Ireland, "I said an apology would be very much more in order."

A letter was read of the same opinion and said he did not feel like recognizing any congratulations. Regarding the bill, Mr. Ireland said that he was not in a position to pay it. Since the investigation was not warranted, how could the council make any payment to the amount of the amount from the property owner. The motion was carried.

A letter was read from Engineer Adkins acknowledging the receipt of a letter of condolence from the council and thanking them for their interest.

A letter was also read from Chief Reynolds asking for an audit of his books and submitting an inventory of the town's property in his department. The clerk was instructed to check the books and the accounts were passed before the council adjourned.

Another License Case For The Chief

Chief Reynolds is busy looking after duty these days. He had been finished with Councillor Robertson's case than his attention was drawn to the fact that R. E. Lewis was also breaking the law moving the Club furniture. Lewis had a light wagon and as the distance was very short was playing the horse himself. When held up by the chief Lewis was around the shafts and an amusing dialogue followed. Lewis said there was no use of the chief talking to him as he was the horse. As proof of this he said he was in a "collar" and a "bit" of a dog in his mouth and was leaving his "traces" behind him. The assistant was then approached and the chief proceeded to "talk" to him with "all four" but also he found he had no "line" on him either. Then the chief took a "wheel" around the wagon and concluded that as this is a "democratic" country and as they were pretty good "fellows" who "spoke" the truth it did not want to "bite" them any more, but he held his "tongue" and moved on.

Tax Enforcement Returns Confirmed

Court of confirmation for the Town of Redcliff was held before Judge Graham at Melville last Wednesday. Messrs. T. Fountain and J. Chadwick appeared before the judge to return the legal claim of the village of Redcliff and the judge informed them that the proper time for them to have made complaint was at the court of revision and that he could do nothing in that regard. As there were no legitimate complaints made by the owners of the tax in question return of the town.

REDCLIFF BOY EXPERT WITH MACHINE GUN

Monty Woodcock Teaches
Soldiers How to Use Deadly
Weapon — Other Boys
From Here at Camp

Privates J. C. H. Davis and Henry Simpson, two Redcliff boys who are with the 56th battalion at the Sarcee camp, next week in town visiting camp, met with their first military friends. Mr. Davis informs us that there are quite a number of old Redcliff boys now at Sarcee. Among them are Geo. Davis, at one time engineer on the pumpjack station, George Davis, at one time in the army service, and he is operating one of the Redcliff trucks. Dave Goodrich, who has been in the army since 1905, and Tom Chambers are with the 56th. W. Connel expects to get into one of the military bands now organized. Monty Woodcock, another Redcliff boy, has been promoted to Armory sergeant. It is his duty to give lectures and demonstrations on how to use the machine guns. Monty is very popular with both of the boys, and they are all very interested in the machine guns. He is also with the Redcliff boys and Private Davis informs us that they will have a jolly good time together talking over the good old times in Redcliff.

Grain Merchants are
After Redcliff Wheat

T. F. Davis, representing Strong & Dowler, grain merchants, Calgary, was in town this week making arrangements for the shipment of an agent here to represent the firm during the harvest season. Mr. Davis took a very favorable view of the country and says the crops are looking better around here than in any part of the province. One very noticeable feature, he said, was that it was not patchy but on the contrary the very healthy condition was general, every farmer having an exceptionally promising outlook. This firm are very anxious to get their share of the wheat in this district and will buy in carload lots, either giving the market price the day they load or allowing them to hold for any specified period.

We understand that other grain firms are also casting longing eyes on the crop of this district and are making arrangements to have agents appointed at this point so that the demand for wheat will be so great that there will be no dearth of buyers here this fall. Arrangements are also under way to make loading operations as convenient as possible for the farmer.

Chief Stops Work
Of Unlicensed Team

Last Thursday Chief Reynolds had occasion to remind Councillor Robertson, chairman of the license committee, that he (Robertson) was violating the town's bylaw in the department of which Mr. Robertson is the head. The councillor was employing an unlicensed team to move a car load of grain from his place to the station. While the man who owned the team was also guilty of an infraction of the town bylaw he could not be considered as the cause for employing this farmer was that he was working out an old account. If the councillor had complied with the bylaw he would have been able to allow for this sort of thing it would have cost other farmers in the district to have their grain taken to the station and then to have to square their accounts in the same way. This is forming a bad precedent and can hardly be called a wise and honorable way of treating the local farmers who pay a license for protection against just such shenanigans. The chief acted wisely in putting a stop to this practice before it spread any further.

Sixteen national mission factories have been established in England and Canada and the number of additional, ten large establishments.

THE REDCLIFF REVIEW

W. H. HAYTER, Proprietor
Ed. L. STONE, Editor.

Subscription - \$1.50 per year

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

TIME TO GET TOGETHER

The full report of the commission appointed to investigate the town's affairs appears in this issue. Its perusal will, we are sure, convince every fair minded ratepayer in town that the whole thing was a miserable farce, and in the words of the commissioner, "was not warranted by any facts that were brought out at the inquiry."

It is a great pity that at a time when our Mayor and some of our Councillors were exerting every energy in an effort to keep the wheels in motion during times of depression when conditions over which they had no control were in themselves such a handicap, there should be those in our midst who appeared to take a delight in adding to the town's troubles by their actions which led up to this investigation.

That those responsible for the agitation in this direction were not prompted by any desire to help the town along is quite evident, and that they had not the ability to carry the matter through to end the semblance of a successful issue, was plainly shown. The most surprising part of the whole affair is that under those conditions they were able to get enough signers to carry the matter as far as they did. Some say they signed just to get rid of those who peddled the petition. Others say, "well, there was a lot of talk and although I did not know of anything wrong I thought if we had an investigation it would settle the matter. In everything is all right so much the better." As well ask the police to arrest a man and when asked on what charge, say: "I heard he was dishonest, but I don't know. Arrest him anyway and try him. If you can't find anything against him so much the better." To our way of thinking neither reasons for signing is sufficient excuse for putting the town to all this trouble and inconvenience.

However, the whole thing is now over. The commission act and the commission has reported. The petition was unwarranted, and the town's affairs are all right—at least so far as the council is concerned. It therefore behooves those who signed the petition either just for fun or on suspicion, to join with those who do not think they are the only honest people on earth, and by all pulling together as one, start in to boost for a bigger, busier, happier and more prosperous Redcliff.

And we have come to the hope for. Notwithstanding the cloud of suspicion that has been hanging over us for the past few months, spilling our credit and disheartening our council, we have not only weathered through so far, but the council is able to announce that both the assessment and the tax rate have been reduced for 1915. Our rate for this year is only 12 mills, which is the lowest we have heard of for any town in Alberta.

Since there are such a number of Redcliff young men now in training at Modona Hut, and since they are soon to be moved to the Sarcee camp near Calgary, it would be a good idea if some kind of a farewell send-off could be arranged for them here before they leave. The affair might either be held in the open air or in one of the theatres.

THE WEST SETTING THE PACE

In his address accepting the nomination for his old constituency, Premier Norris of Manitoba, said that it returned to power the Liberal party would at the first session of the legislature have a bill prepared by the temperance people and submitted to the electorate by means of a referendum. If endorsed this bill would be placed on the statute books at the earliest possible moment.

The new Conservative party, under the leadership of Sir James Aikins, has also promised that if returned to power they would immediately adopt the prohibition policy of Sir Hugh John McDonald as submitted to the people of that province in 1900. The McDonald policy provided for the prohibition of the sale of liquor, and the further submitting the question to the people to be voted on.

No matter which party is returned to power, therefore, Manitoba will, in all probability, soon be among the "dry" provinces of Western Canada.

British Columbia is also seriously considering the advisability of submitting this question to the people, so there is good ground for the prediction that in a very few years Western Canada, from the great lakes to the Pacific will be under prohibition rule. Saskatchewan and Alberta have already settled this question.

When we think of the above condition of affairs and the prospects for the future we are reminded of the attitude and utterances of Eastern ministers and officials of different organizations who have visited Western Canada during the past decade. Almost invariably when these men returned to the East they told their congregations—and the press reported their utterances under bold headlines—that the west was a godless place; that in Western Canada the throttle of corruption, vice and riotous living was thrown wide open and its people were on the broad road to perdition.

Poor things. How their pessimistic predictions must have been severely shattered when they learned that in two days Saskatchewan and Alberta had voted what the Eastern provinces have been trying for a quarter of a century to do, and are now on record as the provinces in the Dominion which are settling the pace for all Canada, intellectually and economically.

PURE CARELESSNESS

It seems strange that notwithstanding the publicity given to all municipal matters, there are always those who pay little heed to the notices which is too late, then, as is often the case, the careless ones blame the town or the laws for what is their own negligence.

In the case of appeals against the assessment of town property, due notice was given both on the assessment notices and through this paper in various ways, as to how and where and when to proceed to bring any grievance to the attention of the proper authorities.

After all this publicity, and after the proper time for hearing such complaint had passed, there were some from here who appeared at the court of assessment to register complaint against their assessment.

As is usually the case, those guilty of such carelessness are always anxious to try to shift the blame onto the shoulders of some one else. It is very natural, therefore, to expect that those who evidently had not the ability to attend to their own business properly were among the ring leaders in calling for an investigation into the town's affairs—an investigation which ended in such a miserable farce.

It appears to be the opinion of some of the social and moral reform leaders to start an agitation for some changes in the Liquor Act and for trying to put the act into effect at once. It was carried by such a large majority. This would be a big mistake; as it would be betraying the confidence the electors placed in those responsible for submitting the question to the people. The act as submitted to the electors should be carried out to the letter and no changes made in it without the changes of the electors.

The proposal advanced by E. N. Rhodes, M. P. for Cumberland in that in filling ordinary government positions preference should be given to wounded soldiers, should be officially adopted. The country owes those men a debt of gratitude which it can never repay. Not only have many of them made important monetary sacrifices, but all have sustained injuries that cannot but to some extent impair their earning power. Nothing is too good for those who offer their lives on the altar of their country's service. This maxim, which has received general acceptance, should without delay be put into practice.—Moore Jay News.

"In this war, Britain—this old and proud democracy—is unfolding, applying a material, folding, and a moral spiral, that for countless ages after this conflict is stilled, will be shining undimmed amid the first glories of history."—Chicago Daily News.

According to a new order-in-council, published in the Gazette on Saturday, citizenship is to be established in Canada. The new regulations are to have far reaching powers in censoring the publications of any publisher or printing establishment in the Dominion. Prosecution in the way of fines, imprisonment, and suspending of violations will be exercised.

Repetition Means

Trouble With U. S.

The last note from the United States to Germany regarding the sinking of American and other neutral vessels is plain and to the point. It does not leave any doubt in the mind of the Kaiser's government as to the United States' stand on this question. It repeats the concluding paragraphs of the note.

"The government of the United States and the Imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now solemnly insists."

They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarters violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German government at this time, when co-operation may accomplish most and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German government expresses the hope that this object may in some be accomplished even before the treaty was signed. It can. The government of the United States not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whatever means it is ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but it is also deeply interested in making it made manifest between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest such a plan.

In the meantime the very value which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the Imperial German empire is to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of the neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial German government that it is the responsibility of the German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

(Signed) LANSING.

CO-OPERATIVE WAGES

Returns to Workers Very Low in England in Their Own Estimation

According to Professor Buchanan, in an article on "Productive Co-operation," which has recently appeared in a Toronto periodical, the "Wholesale Societies in the British Co-operative Movement in 1914 employed about 17,600 productive workers, paying them \$230,000 or \$4,000,000 in wages. The Retail Co-ops have employed 31,000 workers in production, and paid their wages to the amount of \$1,210,000 or \$1,660,000. The associated workers, with 1,200 productive employees, paid \$163,000 or \$1,640,000 in wages. This works out for the three groups to \$24.44, or \$27.12, \$27.44, or \$26.60 and \$26.38, or \$26.60 per worker per annum. In the last class the worker is also given \$1.00 as a bonus, making his annual wage equal to \$28.55. These averages are certainly not in excess of those paid by private concerns. Socialistic critics are undoubtedly correct when they charge the system with making poorer returns to the employee than does private industry. For example, the average earnings of the employees of the British railway amounted at the same period, in which the above figures refer, to \$16, or \$20.50 per worker."

It should be remembered of course that these are the wages that prevailed under Free Trade in Great Britain, and while they would seem unduly low to a good Canadian worker, it is no doubt that the relatively higher Canadian wages are explained to a great extent by the moderate protection policy which has prevailed in this country for the last thirty years.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

QUARRY LODGE NO. 70

A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communication Third Tuesday of Each Month.

Visiting Brethren Welcome.

D. R. REEM - J. RUTHERFORD

Secretary. W. M.

PRAIRIE FLOWER NO. 30

REBEKAH LODGE

Meets first and third Monday of each month. Visitors welcome.

N. G. SISTER JEAN McKEILLER.

E. S. SISTER BERTHA HALL.

SONS OF ENGLAND

BENEFIT SOCIETY,

LODGE ROSEMORE NO. 10.

Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays in Crowe's Hall.

E. H. HOWARD, President.

P. H. COUNTRYMAN, Secretary.

P. O. Box 126

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized	\$10,000,000
Capital paid up	\$7,000,000
Reserve	\$7,000,000
Total assets	\$79,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
PELEG HOWLAND, President. WILLIAM ROGERS, Vice-President
EDWARD HAY, Gen. Mgr. CLAUDE MOPPATT, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Deposit of \$1.00 and upward and interest allowed from date of deposit.

DRAFTS AND MONEY ORDERS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

B. E. HOWARD, Manager - - - Redcliff Alberta.

Mayflower Talcum Powder

Nyal's Mayflower Talcum is an experience to every first time user. Its touch is soft, soothing and refreshing. Its distinctive Mayflower perfume, delicate, intoxicating, pleasurable. Ideal for every use to which you can put Talcum.

Nyal Quality preparations can be obtained only in Nyal Quality Stores. Ask one of them for the free copy of booklet entitled "Your Complexion," giving full particulars of best methods of massage.

Nyal Quality Store
C. T. HALL, Drug.

According to the Russian correspondent of the Daily Mail, there has been a clean sweep from the Russian war office of the men responsible for the shortage of munitions. "Now that the war minister, the assistant minister and others responsible for the shortage, the correspondent adds, 'have been dismissed, the nation feels confident that the terrible miscalculations will not be repeated.'"

Reports on the subject of national defence are to be made to President Wilson by the heads of the war department. The president has been considering a reasonable and adequate naval program for some time, while it is known he is preparing to congress a definite system for the development and equipment of the army.

The United States is resting its case for the present with the delivery of the note to the foreign office in Germany that the loss of American lives through the further violation of neutral rights would be regarded as unfriendly act. This note is declared to be the final word of the United States government in this respect. If a further answer is received, a note will be forwarded to Britain protesting against the device.

TAILORED SUITS TO MEASURE

BY SPECIALIZED TEAM WORK
SUITS ARE MADE IN FOUR DAYS

In One Year Semi-Ready Shirts Tailored Half-a-Million Worth of Clothes to Special Order

"The growth of the Special Order business in Semi-ready tailoring is evidenced by the fact that within five years the growth in the number of departments was over 600 per cent—a wonderful increase."

Semi-ready Special Orders are made to measure in four full working days at the shops in Montreal. Not a moment is lost after the delivery of the order and measurement at their office on Guy Street.

"Inside of an hour the web of cloth selected is on the cutter's board. The coat goes to the cutmakers, the vest to the vest tailors and the trousers to another floor, and on the afternoon of the fourth day all three garments reach the inspection room within an hour of each other."

"Team work, efficiency and system in handling make the schedule as certain as the time of an express train. Suits are tailored to measure for \$15 and up. The customer is offered a selection of 600 patterns of worsted, serge, tweeds, humpans, vicunas and other special cloths—All imported direct from England for the departments. Glines & Tupper have the full Semi-ready line."

tion from international law in the operation of orders in search against commerce with Germany.

Although the Serbian army is fully equipped and compares favorably with other fighting machines, it will not undertake offensive operations at present.

Sir Edward Grey called Secretary Lansing that the British government has in preparation another note to the United States on the prohibition of munitions, and asked that the note delivered Monday be withheld from publication pending receipt of the new communication. Therefore, Monday's note will not be published as had been planned.

SNAPS IN SHACKS Suitable For Granaries

One 12x20 ft. \$55.00
One 16x24 ft. \$110.00

Have You Any Property To Trade?

if so see us at once

Wanted—A Lot

Must be fairly close-by and a snap for cash.

Fire, fire, tornado and glass insurance.

Commissioner for taking affidavits.

SHIPLEY INVESTMENT COMPANY.

All kinds of real estate & insurance.

PHONE 75

REDCLIFF, ALBERTA.

Atlas Lumber Company, Ltd.,

Formerly Bowman-Sline Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, Lime,

Shingles, Plaster

Mouldings.

General News Notes From Various Points

The newspapers and the great mass of the citizens of the United States are firmly behind President Wilson in his demand that German submarine activities shall cease. The latter knows this fact by this time.

An explosion of unknown origin occurred in the forward hold of the British freighter *Cragside* at her dock in the Hudson river and was followed by a fire, which, however, was speedily checked. The *Cragside*, which was to leave for an English port with a cargo of 100,000 bags of sugar will be delayed a few days.

The total number of Russian prisoners of war in the hands of Germany and Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war, including the figures reported by the general staff, this week surpasses 1,500,000 officers and men.

A young German, 25 years of age, whose name the authorities refuse to divulge, was arrested in connection with a suspicion of a plot to blow up the plants of the American Steel and Wire company, the Peerless Motor Car Company, and the White Company of Cleveland.

The Toronto city council has voted \$10,000 to aid recruiting and \$5,000 to assist newly Toronto prisoners in Germany. A bylaw will also be passed for \$10,000 for dependents of Toronto men killed or dying in active service. In other words the city of Toronto will itself carry insurance on its soldiers.

News from Constantinople says a British submarine recently bombarded Cherem station near Kuzia, destroying the station building and a wheat train. Several explosions were also caused by the bombardment of the Turkish ammunition works at Gallipoli. It is now realized that the Turks have lost control of the Black sea and the inner seas. It is reported that they are preparing for another general attack on the positions in Gallipoli.

Hundreds of London women school teachers, whose specialty is instruction in domestic arts, are to spend their holidays in giving lessons in cooking in Great Britain's military camps. They are to receive the temporary rank of corporal and sergeant. One hundred will begin work next week, and the scheme will be largely extended.

Information from diplomatic sources is to the effect that the Turks as well as the Allied forces expect the Dardanelles will be forced within a week. The Turks are said to be wasting their ammunition in order to bring this about as quickly as possible, so as to compel the Germans to permit the discontinuance of resistance, which is now regarded as hopeless.

Nearly 200 Italians sailed from Boston on the White Star liner *Crest* on Thursday. This is the largest number that has yet left America for Italy.

Russian official statement announced the sinking in the Black Sea of 40 Turkish sailing ships laden with coal by Russian torpedo boats. A new coal shaft and suspension bridge were also destroyed.

With a view to demoralizing the British supply as much as possible, two German submarines appeared among the fishing fleet of the north coast of Scotland and sink nine trawlers by shell fire.

The Right Honorable Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, stated in parliament the government estimated the losses due to the Welsh coal strike at 1,000,000 tons and \$2,500,000 in wages.

The Swiss government will protest against the action of the Germans in cutting the barbed wire barriers erected along their frontier, and violating Swiss neutrality by flying over their territory.

Due to the continued dilocation of all branches of the Hudson's Bay company's business through the war, the governor and committee have decided not to recommend payment of a dividend this year on the ordinary shares.

The *Tugliche Rundschau* publishes a report made by Admiral Kirschhoff, in which he declares that the attacks on unarmed merchantment will be continued in the face of all protests, and whether American passengers are aboard or not.

The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent estimates that the calling of the last Landsturm class in Austria-Hungary, which he says will be completed October 7, will add 700,000 to 800,000 men to the army. This class includes men between the ages of 48 and 50.

The British foreign office has given no sign of receding from its position regarding the gross agitation to have cotton declared contraband of war. Hereafter cotton cargoes will be seized if it is suspected they are for foreign countries at war with Britain, but ultimately they will be paid for by the government. If they were condemned as contraband, the money realized from the sale goes into the coffers of the British navy's prize fund.

An order for gun or rifle barrels, which will total between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000, has been received by the Peerless Motor Car Company of Cleveland. This order, work on which is to be started within a few days, comes from the General Electric company, and is a part of that concern's huge commitment recently received from the British government. The Peerless company expects to occupy a year in the completion of this contract.

LACK OF EMPLOYMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

Review of Labor Conditions of Past Few Months—What the Future Has in Store

Up to last winter, according to Norman Lambert, Western representative of the Toronto "Globe," in a letter to his paper from Calgary several weeks ago, providing for the unemployed was a responsibility that sat lightly on the shoulders of western Canadians but this year it taxes the wit of every large municipality between Winnipeg and the coast. The middle western country, with its periods of severe weather, of course, was confronted with the most serious aspects of the problem. There was no time to discriminate or investigate; people had to be kept warm. The task of providing for the deserving among those who are classed as the unemployed, furthermore, was rendered more difficult by the presence in the west of a large contingent of industrial workers of the world, men who for the past six months have been craning on the street corners, addressing mass meetings, organizing so-called labor parades, and endeavoring on every occasion, by use of dramatic arguments, to inflame the minds of idle workmen. But this disrupting element has been dealt with most effectively in the communities where trouble has been anticipated, and as a result, despite the garbled reports that were sent out from Regina, Calgary, Winnipeg and other western centres, regarding the threatening attitude of the unemployed forces, there has never been for an instant any danger of a violent attack upon public or private property.

It is estimated that all told there were probably 15,000 unemployed men, comprising all trades and callings, as well as a host of unskilled laborers. The ability with which this new problem was handled in all the Western cities in the trying winter months is highly creditable to those in charge of the relief work. The permanent solution of the problem is, of course, much more difficult. The only permanent cure would seem to lie in the industrial development, which most of the Western cities are experiencing, and also in the progress in mixed farming, which has been so much in evidence in the past two years. Nearly every farmer who keeps cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., can find employment for himself or his practically all the year round, and the result is that he does not have to turn adrift all his laborers as soon as the grain crop is harvested in the fall. Mixed farming will, therefore, absorb a reasonable proportion of the transient labor class which is required in the summer and early fall months to handle the grain crop. As factories increase in number and also the bulk of transient harvest laborers will also be taken care of by the demand for labor in Western workshops. This was notably the case up to the past year in Western cities such as Winnipeg, Calgary, Medicine Hat, etc., and it is only the trade depression, which reduces factory orders to the minimum that prevented the absorption of many of the unemployed in factory work during the past winter. It would seem, therefore, that the establishment of diversified and mixed farming, in other words the development of an ideal home market, affords the surest safeguard against winter unemployment problems in Western cities.

GERMAN STEEL INDUSTRY

Export Trade Exceeds That of Great Britain, and is Growing Rapidly

According to the "Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, the statistics of the exports of iron and steel for the year 1914 show that Germany heads the list with exports of 6,697,000 metric tons in 1914, against 6,042,000 tons in 1913. Great Britain comes second, with 5,600,000 gross tons against 5,028,112 tons in 1913. The United States exported 3,760,133 gross tons, against 3,247,597 tons in 1913. It will be a surprise to many to know that Germany has passed Great Britain in the manufacture of iron and steel. It is perhaps not probable in great measure to the development of the manufacture of warships and munitions of war in Germany on a large scale. Whether the fiscal policy of the respective countries has anything to do with it or not is difficult to say in the absence of detailed figures. However, the policy of Germany since the days of Bismarck has been one of rigid high protection, while that of Great Britain has been one of absolute free trade.

Argentina's average wheat yield is being steadily increased at the rate of over 2 bushels in 10 years by the introduction of more up-to-date methods.

REVIEW JOB DEPARTMENT

Is equipped to turn out all kinds of job work from the smallest to the biggest job. Give us a trial.

PEOPLE

If you have anything to sell let others know of it through the Review. It will get you buyers and keep the money which is going elsewhere in town

FARMERS

Invest your first wheat money in subscribing for the Review. It will keep you posted in all local happenings

TORNADO INSURANCE

You'll be surprised at how little it will cost you. Put a thousand or two on that building of yours and sleep easy at nights.

THE STONER AGENCIES

Fire, Liability and Tornado Insurance
in the Strongest Companies

